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Chinese Reds Mum On Chiang Proposal

Communists Throw Steel Ring Around Kweisui, Capital of Suiyuan Province

The Chinese Communists have not yet officially replied to the new four-point proposal made by the Central Chinese Government seeking to end China's civil strife, according to a San Francisco report dated November 4.

However, the report added, one Communist spokesman has been reported as saying that the Communists will stop fighting whenever the Central Government troops are ordered to do so.

Reds Surround Kweisui

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (USIS), November 4.—China's Central Government dispatched new armistice proposals to the Communist headquarters yesterday in a new attempt to stop hostilities between the two factions in North China.

The Government spokesman was quoted as saying that 20,000 Communist troops "had thrown a steel ring around Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan Province."

Peaceful Settlement Urged

SAN FRANCISCO (USIS), November 3.—While American newspapers were still divided on whether the Central Government of China or the Chinese Communists could achieve the most for China as a whole, they were unanimous in the conviction that current difficulties must be settled peacefully and under no circumstances must an international crisis arise.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat pointed out: "Here is a serious problem that affects more than the future of China. It concerns the United States, Russia, England and France—it concerns every going government in the world because the new war in China can determine the direction all Asia will take politically."

The San Diego (California) Tribune Sun expressed a similar view on October 30 declaring: "We have learned from sorry incidents of the past few years that no war is the exclusive property of any one nation or of any two nations." The Tribune Sun hoped the new United Nations organization will "get into action in time to prevent another halocaust, but speed. . . is the essence."

The Toledo (Ohio) Blade on October 31 found itself like other papers unable to "figure out who affair." The paper nevertheless firmly declared, "If either the Chungking regime or the Communist faction has any real concern for the Chinese people, it will find some way to stop this senseless slaughter in the world so lately bathed in blood."

The Chicago Sun maintaining that "civil war exists between the Chungking forces and the Chinese Communists" felt it could still be stopped—"but not for long unless a united front government replaces the present Chungking regime."

The Dayton (Ohio) News on November 1 declared, "Our own government lets it be known that our only interest in China now is to complete the evacuation of our Japanese prisoners in China to Japan. We can only hope that this necessary process will be accomplished with all dispatch and American forces be promptly withdrawn." The paper concluded, "If civil war in China is to be, let our own forces be kept as far as possible from the field of fire."

The St. Louis Post Dispatch called for "positive statement of our policy in China." Declaring that "for lack of definite foreign policy our nation has followed a policy of drift," the Post Dispatch asked "Do American people favor our intervention in the Chinese civil war—or oppose it?"

MacArthur Denies Claim He Backs Abolishment Of Army-Navy Ball Game

The statement made by Whitney Martin of AP that General Douglas MacArthur advocated the abolition of the West Point-Annapolis football games was branded on Sunday by the General as "completely false," says a PRO press release. Said the General, "I have been one of the strongest supporters of this type of athletic and thoroughly believed in its efficiency for the development of sound character. I repeat what I said when Superintendent at West Point 25 years ago with regard to college athletic sports: 'On the fields of friendly sport are sown the seeds which on other fields and other days will bring forth victory'."

Rabid Souvenir Hunters Damage U.S.S. Missouri, Famous Surrender Ship

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 3.—The surrender battleship, Missouri, has suffered much damage at the hands of souvenir hunters here since October 22. Damage Control Officer Lieutenant Philip Stromback opined, "I prefer battle or fire damage control." He spents even weeks putting the ship in shape so the "public would be proud of her," but "she's not much to be proud of now." Officers said that throngs of visitors come aboard armed with pliers, wrenches and knives.

Talks Are Continued By Chungking, Yenan

General Ho Asks for Co-Effort In Reconstruction Over Peiping Radio

Talks between the Chinese Central Government and Communist representatives are going on in Chungking, according to a Delhi dispatch. The members taking part are the Chinese Foreign Minister, the Communist representatives in Chungking, and the Governor of Information Woo said yesterday that the Central Government have made four concrete proposals to the Communists in an effort to put an immediate end to the fighting in the north.

The Chinese Communist spokesman in Yenan replying to the proposal said, that when all the Government troops throughout the country are asked to stop fighting, the Communists will do likewise. Reports of the fighting continued to come in.

Gen. Ho Asks Co-Effort

General Ho Ying Ching, Commander of the Chinese Army, in a broadcast to the people of China over the Peiping Radio station urged the people's cooperation in building a unified strong and prosperous China, according to a Chungking dispatch. He said that the duty of every Chinese now is first to restore communications throughout the country and to maintain peace and order; second, to popularize education and re-establish industries. General Ho said that the resumption of communications is most important to the people today who have gone through the ordeal of eight long years of war and are anxious to settle down to do their share in the reconstruction of their country. Those who dispute communications are public enemies, he said General Ho said that scientists and technicans are indispensable, and that their training requires the people as well as the Government's utmost effort. However, the General said that today the unification and solidarity of the country is most urgent.

HONOR FREEDOM MARTYRS

Memorial Services Set for November 7 At Shiba Park

To pay tribute to the martyrs who died for the cause of liberty, a grand memorial service is scheduled to be held at Shiba Park at 10 a.m. on November 7, under the sponsorship of some 10 Communist and progressive cultural groups, such as the Society for the Relief of Victims for the Liberation Movement, the People's Cultural Federation, the Communist Federation in Osaka, the Society for Free Discussions, the Japan Cultural People's Federation and the Social Democratic Party of Japan, reports Kyodo.

These officiating at the rites will be Inosuke Nakanishi, literary author, and Shin Kamimura, Tatsuji Fuse, Kanson Arahata, Yoshio Shiga and others representing various societies who will each deliver a five-minute memorial address, praying for the peaceful repose of those who suffered death from tortures perpetrated by government officials or became victims to air raids.

The function will also be participated in by members of the bereaved families of the late Seinosuke Watanabe and the Takiji Kobayashi and some several hundred others.

Free Press Service

In Washington, a strong House group disclosed plans to attach to every measure for aid to foreign governments free press requirements, according to a Washington report on Sunday. They would be similar to those put into a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation appropriation measure this week. This group proposes to give foreign loans only to nations which give United States reporters full access to news in that country.

Vast Pension Slash Due at Coming Diet

Finance Ministry Aims to Cut State Expenses; Reduce Pensioners

A fundamental revision of the pension system is now being studied by the Finance Ministry authorities, and it is generally observed that a bill for revising the pension law will be presented to the coming ordinary Diet session. The main revision expected to be proposed will be the extension of the period of service that entitles officials to gain pension, and others.

The revision of the pension system is particularly considered by the Finance Ministry authorities in view of the great expenditures required for the occupation troops, compensation to war industry companies and others which requires the Government to make a great increase in the future taxation revenue. But as a step for reducing the State expenditures, a thorough revision of the pension system is considered.

For the fiscal year of 1946-47, the total pension payment is estimated at ¥350,000,000, but when the military demobilization is completed, the total pension will necessarily advance to between ¥1,200,000,000 and ¥2,000,000,000 in a normal year. Thus the pensions will greatly increase the national burden. It is intended to reduce the amount by the proposed revision.

Under the present pension law, those in military service are given pension after 13 years of service in case of officers and non-commissioned men, and 12 years in case of regular soldiers. Since one years of overseas service is counted as four years of service, the number of those eligible for pension has greatly increased. Then, when the demobilization of the men in oversea regions is delayed, the the number of men to receive pension will increase further. Because of such provisions as above mentioned there are many young men receiving pension. The proposed revision intends to suspend pension until such men reach 45 or 50 years of age.

Civil officials are given pension when they serve more than 17 years, but it is believed that the period will be extended to 20 years. Also under the present law officials upon receiving pension all allowed to enter other government offices or private concerns, thus receiving good salaries while at the same time receiving the State pension. Some changes will be made to prevent such a double-earning system, either by making an age limit or considering actual circumstances.

REPARATIONS AIM TOLD

Broad Goal to Prevent Recurrence of War, Says Pauley

Edwin W. Pauley, head of the Reparations Committee, now working in cooperation with General Douglas MacArthur regarding the reparations program for Japan, recently gave out a gist of his plans at an interview, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

"The program for reparations from Japan," he said, "will follow some broad general pattern as that for Germany, namely; that of stripping those past aggressors of all their war potentials. That means munition plants, airplane factories, certain chemical works and other similar industries. These must be removed or destroyed."

Asked as to what would become of the war-making material that is removed, he said that it would go to those countries who, as victors over Japanese aggression, have valid reparations claim. "It will be used to make the countries in East Asia who were formerly dependent upon Japan economically strong. . . ."

Referring to the Japanese Emperor, whose wealth is also liable to confiscation as part of the reparations payment, he said that it neither "absolves the Emperor nor does it imply that he is a war criminal. If the Japanese government, which had made the aggression, has cost the Emperor his fortune, all we can say is 'very sorry.'

"Reimbursement to the Emperor or to any other individual whose assets have been confiscated is a problem for Japan and not for the United States," he said.

Asked what the U.S. reparations goal for Japan was, Mr. Pauley concluded "Reparations will only be a drop in the bucket compared with the cost of this war. But the old credo, that reparations are a means of recovering war losses and getting revenge is out. We know now that it will profit us nothing to see either of these objectives. The broad goal is to insure our children that they will never again be called upon to risk their lives for us in a ruinous war."

New French Government To Be Composed of Reds, Socialists and Catholics

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault has forecast the formation of a new coalition government in France composed of Communists, Socialists and Progressive Catholics, the three parties that came out on top of the recent general election, according to a Paris report on Sunday. He said that such a Government could carry France through the difficult period which is about to open.

Meeting May Better Capital-Labor Ties

Truman Continues Pre-Conference Talks to Assure Parley's Success

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 4.—Carefully-laid plans and pledges of good will on both sides provided a hopeful outlook today for the Management-Labor Conference which will open tomorrow with an address by President Truman.

The President continued yesterday to hold pre-conference discussions with groups of delegates to impress them personally with the earnestness of his desire for a successful conference.

Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said on leaving the White House that he expected "some notable progress" would be made in improving relations between the two groups.

Meanwhile, the government called on the U.S. Steel Corporation and the United Steel Workers Union, CIO, to settle their dispute over demands for a $2 daily wage increase. Urging prompt resumption of collective bargaining "in keeping with the spirit" of Truman's wage-price policy statement of this week, Secretary Schwellenbach appointed Arthur S. Meyer, Chairman of the New York State's Mediation Board, as special conciliator in the dispute.

The War Production Board formally ceased operations yesterday and the Civilian Production Administration succeeded it. J. D. Small, Chief of Staff of the WPB, heads the new agency. He told the press in part, "The agency will use its powers to expand production of materials and items still in short supply, to limit use of scarce materials and to restrict accumulation of inventories so as to avoid speculation and hoarding.

"It will give priority assistance to break bottlenecks, facilitate fulfillment of relief and other essential export programs and allocate materials necessary in the production of low-price items."

ALLIES WARN KOREANS

Failure to Stay in Present Place Would Delay Repatriation

Supreme Allied Headquarters officials on Saturday issued a warning to all Korean nationals in Japan that failure to remain in their present localities would result in serious delay in the repatriation progress, said a PRO announcement.

The current crowding of Koreans into the Kobe-Osaka-Nagoya area poses a serious control problem, they stated, multiplying many times the already difficult problem of arranging shipping and public health controls for the foreign nationals.

Concurrently with issuing the statement, Supreme Headquarters called upon the Japanese Government to limit the migration of Korean nationals and to insure that adequate housing, food, and medical care would be available in the repatriation centers. The Japanese were also ordered to submit a complete plan of their repatriation program, including rates of flow and proposed ports of debarkation, as well as the facilities which would be established in the transient centers.

REBUILDING KANDA AREAS

Shops to Open in Ogawa-machi by End of This Month

Vying with the reconstruction of the Ginza, the reconstruction of the Kanda business centers will be started by the Reconversion Committee recently set up in Ogawa-machi, Kanda, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Prior to the start of reconstruction works, a ceremony for the laying of a cornerstone was held at the former site of the Mizuno Sport Good Store in Ogawa-machi at 10 a.m. Saturday. The ceremony was attended by the Chief Priest of the Kandamyojin Shrine as well as many Kanda residents. By the end of November, Ogawa-machi will be lined up with small shops.

Riots in Alexandria, Cairo Still Continue

Anti-Jewish Demonstrations Unsettled; 5 British Warships in Haifa

Kyodo

CAIRO (AP), November 4.—Another small anti-Zionist demonstration broke out in the center of Cairo, but was quickly broken up. Heavy police patrols remained in the streets and special details guarded foreign establishments.

Jewish Sanctuary Asked

Kyodo

PERUSALEM (AP), November 4.—A clandestine Jewish radio "Voice of Israel" said that the anti-Zionist outbreaks in Egypt demonstrated the insecurity o fthe Jews in neighboring Arab countries proved that Palestine should be made a sanctuary for them as well as for European Jewish survivors of Nazi persecution.

Palestine is quiet again after widespread acmtion against communications earlier in the week. he only incident in the past 24 hours involved the insulting and manhandling of a British constable by a big Jewish crowd at Telaviv yesterday while attempting to arrest traffic law violaters. He was rescued by the police.

More Demonstrations Reported

Fresh anti-Jewish demonstrations in Cairo and Alexandria occurred on Sunday but on a small scale than those on Friday, according to a Jerusalem report. British army headquarters in Jerusalem reported that there has been no incident in the last 48 hours.

A Cairo dispatch said that a small demonstration broke out in the city but it was quickly suppressed by the police who continued to patrol the streets. About half of the shops in the city remain closed.

Latest reports said that 939 people have been arrested in Cairo and Alexandria as the result of the anti-Zionist riots on Friday and Saturday. It stated that 470 people were injured in Cairo and 170 were taken to hospitals in Alexandria.

Meanwhile, the number of British warships in Haifa was increased to five; a cruiser and four destroyers.

Agreement Still Far On Single War Unit

Forrestal Releases Adm. King's Statement Blasting Committee Recommendation

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 4.—Difference of opinion between the Navy, which does not favor a single department for the armed forces, and the War Department, which does, was sharply drawn yesterday when Secretary of Navy James Forrestal released the statement by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King severely criticizing the report by the special committee of the joint Chiefs of Staff which recommended merger of the armed forces.

Secretary Forrestal acted when he learned that the Military Affairs Committee had issued the Richardson Committee report to the press.

Admiral King, member of the joint Chief of Staff, stated the Committee's report was, in his opinion, disappointing and lacking in objectivity. He declared the merger of the Army and Navy would mean a "mammoth" department beyond the capacity of one man to control. He also objected to vesting in the single "super-secretary" power over the combined services department.

King said: "Argument of the special committee fails to distinguish between planning of overall strategy and execution of specific operations. Although unity of command is well suited to the latter, as has been demonstrated during the war, there are positive dangers in a single command at the highest level of military planning."

The report made by the joint Chiefs of Staff on the advisability of creating a single department of armed forces, officially released yesterday, states that "almost exactly half of the Navy officers" and "great majority" of Army officers whose views were read favored consolidation. The report added, however, there was much difference of opinion as to the form the single department should take.

U.S. Recognizes Hungary

The United States has given de facto recognition to the Hungarian provisional government when she approved the appointment of a minister to Washington, according to a Washington report on Sunday. No formal peace treaty has been concluded with Hungary.

Turks Welcome U.S. Note Refusing to Back Moves Menacing Their Freedom

Kyodo

ANKARA (AP), November 4.—The United States memorandum which reliably reported that the United States would refuse to support any future action which would jeopardize Turkish independence was welcomed with great satisfaction in Turkey yesterday. It is the opinion of observers here that the memorandum which set forth views on the future of the Straits followed the exchange between President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin. Turkey is believed to be familiar with the British viewpoint. However, British and Soviet official expressions are expected before the Turkish-Soviet treaty of friendship and non-aggression expires on November 11.

300 Argentines Defy Police During Rally

2 Tear Gas Bombs Fired as Demonstrators Back Peron's Candidacy for President

Kyodo

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—November 4.—Two tear-gas bombs were fired yesterday while the police were asking demonstrators in favor of Colonel Juan Peron's candidacy for President of Argentina to halt their parade. The rally was banned by Interior Minister Colonel Bartolome Descalzo, who resigned and was replaced by General Felipie Urdapilleta.

Two gas grenades were thrown along the line of march of 300, but the crowd continued, ignoring the police request to disperse. It was not clear who fired the bombs.

Urdapilleta, the fitfh Interior Minister in three weeks, said that he would continue Descalzo's policy of impartiality in the elections scheduled for April 7, 1946.

Cuban Solon Speaks

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 4.—Cuban Senator, Edward Chibas, who often speaks for the administration, said yesterday that the delay of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the approval of Spruille Braden as Assistant Secretary of State was responsible.

He said that the Argentines interpreted the delay as meaning that the committee did not approve of Braden's attitude toward the Farrell-Peron regime. Braden was formerly Ambassador to Argentina.

The Committee members said that the delay was not based on the criticism of Braden's work, but on the dissatisfaction with the way the State Department handled the postponement of the inter-American conference at Rio de Janeiro.

475 GI's JOIN REGULAR ARMY

Take Oath of Induction at Americal Division Headquarters

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, November 3.—In a ceremony performed at the Americal Division Headquarters yesterday, 475 enlisted men received the oath of induction into the regular army while similar re-enlistment proceeding throughout the Division brought the day's total to 625, according to a PRO press release.

Major General William H. Arnold, Division Commander, of 5123 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Missouri, spoke briefly to the group at the headquarters thanking them for their loyal and courageous service and wishing them luck in their army future. The oath was then administered by Major Kenneth S. Treadwell, of 901 20th Street North, Seattle, Washington, the division's Judge Advocate.

Included in the ceremony were men from division headquarters, the 182nd Infantry Regiment, 121st Medical Battalion, 721st Ordnance Company, 125th Quartermaster Company, and the Military Police Platoon. Captain Douglas Moore, of Washington Farms, West Virginia, recruiting officer, stated that over 100 men were sworn in at the Division Artillery headquarters in Yokohama and many units with fewer numbers of men were swearing them in individually.

Saga Maru Hits Mine

The 3,800-ton Saga Maru of the Sanko Steamship Company, narrowly escaped from sinking on Saturday afternoon when the ship fully laden with coal struck a mine off Hirouchi Point outside Maizuru Port on its way to Maizuru from Kyushu, reports the Asahi.

British Show Might To Curb Uprisings

Tanks, Troops Move Into Disturbance Areas—Huge Indonesian Force Reported

Kyodo

BATAVIA (USIS), November 4.—British tanks moved into Mageland yesterday and a division of Indian troops began landing at Surabaya in what news services said was "display of might aimed at discouraging further outbreaks by the Indonesian Nationalists revolting against the return of Dutch rule." The UP said British military authorities in Batavia have clamped curfew on all their personnel not on duty in an effort to avoid incidents.

Indonesians 60,000 Strong

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 4.—The Dutch radio quoted a Dutch Netherlands news agency dispatch from Batavia estimating the Indonesian national army at 60,000 including German and Japanese military advisers. The broadcast said no Dutch troops are expected in Java before November 25. British and Indian forces expected cavalry reinforcements.

Wants to Trade With U.S.

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 4.—Foreign Minister Soebardjo announced that his unrecognized "Indonesian Republic" is prepared to load American ships with large quantities of kapok and rubber at an unnamed port. He added that his government hoped to sell to American firms in order to establish credit for the purchase of American goods. There is no indication whether the United States is prepared to deal with the Indonesians.

Meanwhile, Liberty ships are unloading great quantities of uniforms, medical supplies, food and trucks sold to the Dutch by the United States Army.

RUHR COAL OUTPUT GOOD

Export by End of April Seen Very Encouraging, Says UP Scribe

Kyodo

ESSEN, GERMANY (USIS), November 4.—UP correspondent, Reynolds Packard, reported today that indications are that the goal set by the four Allied Powers of 25,000,000 tons of Ruhr coal for export by the end of April will be more than achieved.

MPO Packard said mines under British control reached the highest production level since the war in October when 4,200,000 tons were mined, but not one bucket is going to heat civilian German homes.

The October production, in spite of bomb damage, labor and transport difficulties, is "one-third of the Nazis best efforts before the war when working conditions were ideal and equipment had yet to feel the weight of the Allied shells and bombs," he added.

Of last month's production, nearly 2,000,000 tons were exported mainly to Holland and Belgium and also to Norway, Denmark and Luxembourg.

U.S. TO HELP OUT IN CHINA

Americans Will Help Repatriate 4 Million Japanese

The Chungking radio on Sunday said that the Americans will assist in the repatriation of 4,000,000 Japanese troops in China scheduled to begin in the spring of next year.

General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the American Forces in China, on Saturday sent a telegraph to Admiral Chester Nimitz stating that it was the duty of the United States troops in China to assist the Chinese Central Government in the surrender proceedings in north China and the repatriation of Japanese troops, the broadcast said.

General Wedemeyer also announced that he has received instruction President Truman Truman to assist the Chinese occupation forces.

European Urban Sections May Starve This Winter, Says UNRRA Farm Expert

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 3.—Ninety million European Allies in urban areas may be "near starvation" this winter, Dr. H. C. M. Case said today. The UNRRA agricultural economics expert issued the statement after studying the food production of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Norway. He estimated that 9,000,000 tons of food must be imported prior to the 1946 harvest for a 2,000-calories daily diet.

Cooperative Unions To Meet in Capital

Aim to Form League to Destroy Policies Detrimental to Interests of Workers

With the aim to organize a nationwide cooperative union meeting, a preparatory committee meeting was held last Saturday at the Hongo Church under the auspices of Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian worker and authority on the cooperative movement, and Count Yoriyasu Arima, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, who recently declared his intention to relinquish his title of Count, says Kyodo.

The move aims to establish a League of Cooperative Unions of Japan by unifying the existing city and town cooperative unions, agricultural unions, producers' cooperative unions and women's organizations the report added.

The League will launch an extensive movement to destroy capitalistic-administrative policies which are against the interests of the working masses in order to stabilize the people's livelihood and to form cooperative unions out of the existing neighborhood associations and vocational units. Its activities will include facilitating joint purchase of essential commodities, public guidance in the fields of hygien and medicine, child care and education and establishment of recreational facilities, it was revealed.

As preparatory activities, the League will undertake to assist the formation of cooperative unions and facilitate close contact and exchange of knowledge among such unions, to establish cooperative union schools, to publish pamphlets as its organ, to conduct research into the living conditions of the masses, to establish a liaison organ for cooperative unions in urban, farming, and fishing communities and to open a consultative agency for cooperative unions.

The inaugural meeting of the organization will be held at the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan Shimbashi, Kojimachi-ku, on November 18, attended by representatives of cooperative unions throughout the country.

Meanwhile, the first meeting of the committee for total abolition of oppressive laws was held Sunday afternoon at the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan, attended by representatives of various circles interested in the move, reports Kyodo.

Present at the discussions were Komakichi Matsuoka, Kanju Kato, Bunji Suzuki and Suehiro Nishio, members of the Social Democratic Party of Japan and principal promoters of the movement, Kan Kikuchi, noted novelist and representative of the Liberal Club, Joji Tsubota, commentator, Yoshi Hijikata, representative of the new theatrical group, and Yuriko Miyamoto representing women's associations.

In order to wipe out feudalistic and bureaucratic influences and regulations to pave the way for democratic evolution, the meeting decided to (1) carry out propaganda for the masses through radio and liberal and democratic newspapers and magazines, (2) dispatch lecturers to meetings of various organizations favoring the movement, (3) open special lectures in educational institutions above college level and to (4) utilize motion pictures and theatrical activities for public enlightenment.

STROVE TO PREVENT WAR

Communist Ozaki, Hanged for Espionage, Sought People's Happiness

Shujitsu Ozaki, a leading member of the Sorge international espionage ring, prayed for the happiness of the Japanese people until the last day of his life, according to Teizo Taira, commentator on Chinese problems and Ozaki's friend, says the Asahi.

The late Mr. Osaki was hanged on November 7, last year, on the charge of treason and a commemorative meeting will be held at his Meguro home at 10 a.m. tomorrow, first anniversary of his death.

His statement at the court and his letters to the court superintendent and family members, according to Mr. Taira, reveal that the late Mr. Ozaki had always prayed for the Japanese people's happiness.

Rumor had it that Ozaki had been paid by the Comintern for his espionage activities but court trial revealed that he never received a cent, Mr. Taira asserted. The information he used to send to Moscow in the form of these written on his own judgment indicates his consistent Communistic pacifism, opposing a war between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Taira declares that Ozaki stubbornly upheld his belief that Communism was the only way to happiness for the Japanese people. Ozaki carried out his spy activities only during the China Affair and had nothing to do with the Greater East Asia War, Mr. Taira stated adding that Ozaki's hope was to prevent such a war which had the probability of developing into a global war. In a letter to his family, Ozaki had expressed his belief that he believed that within 10 years, the Japanese people would come to understand his conviction and action.

Transport Ministry Discloses New Plan For Speeding Up Service of Electric Cars

The Transportation Ministry has formulated a plan to speed up service on the system of Government electric car lines serving Tokyo, reports the Mainichi.

According to the plan the existing system will be altered, while new lines will be used to establish a direct service between Tokyo and points in the outlying district.

The Ministry hopes to complete the plan in three years.

Tokyo and Hiratsuka will be directly connected by the construction of a line between Ofuna and Hiratsuka, which will connect with the existing Yokosuka line between Tokyo and Ofuna.

A service between Abiko and Kurihama will be operated. This will be done by connecting the Yokosuka line between Tokyo and Kurihama with Matsudo on the Johan electric car line. A line will link Matsudo and Abiko. The Ministry hopes to open in the future a new line connecting directly Matsudo and Ueno, apart from the existing Johan line between Matsudo and Ueno by way of Nippori.

Omiya and Negishi will be linked by connecting the line between Sakuragicho and Negishi with the Keihin line between Omiya and Sakuragicho. Trains for Negishi will be run from Omiya. There is a plan to operate an express service on this line during the rush hours. The express trains, starting from Omiya, will stop at Urawa, Akabane, Ueno, Akihabara, Kanda, Tokyo, Yurakucho, Shimbashi, Shinagawa, Kawasaki, Yokohama, and Sakuragicho.

Passenger trains for Hiratsuka and for Kurihama will be operated from Shinjiku during the summer time and the fishing season, using the existing freight line between Shinjuku and Oi.

Shipment of Potatoes Piled Up at Stations

Solving of Transport Problem Imperative as Perishable Freight Increases

Due to lack of transportation facilities, particularly of trucks, piles of potatoes are awaiting distribution at Ryogoku Station, says the Mainichi.

From October 21, an average of eight freight cars full of potatoes have arrived. Fifteen freight cars brought in bags of sweet potatoes on September 26 and on September, 28, another 16 cars reached the same station. The number increased to 20 on September 29 and to 22 on the following day, though it decreased to 15 on the last day of the month.

To distribute the pile of sweet potatoes to the Tokyo residents, 10 trucks were installed at Ryogoku Station by the Tokyo Foodstuff Transportation Company, but out of those 10 only five or six are running and in rainy days the number of trucks service decreases to two or three.

Not only at Ryogoku Station, but at Ikebukuro and Itabashi stations the situation is the same. In consideration of the urgency of speedy distribution of potatoes before they become spoiled, the Food Corporation, the Metropolitan Police Board and the Tokyo Foodstuff Transportation Company cooperated in carrying away 5,000 bags of potatoes from Ryogoku Station on November 2. However, 16 freight cars of potatoes and great quantities sufficient to fill 10 more freight cars are still awaiting transportation at Ryogoku Station.

Meanwhile, at Shinkoiwa Station, some 70 freight cars packed with sweet potatoes are being side tracked while 27 freight cars from Chiba Prefecture, six from Ibaraki Prefecture and 20 from Saitama Prefecture have already carried sweet potatoes to Ryogoku Station.

Because of shortage of transportation means, six stations, Itabashi, Shinjuku, Kawasaki, Nakano, Shibuya and Ogikubo are reported to have refused acceptance of potatoes and Ryogoku Station also stopped the receiving of more sweet potatoes for two days, November 1 and 2.

The Metropolitan Police Board, revealing the indignation of farmers declared that the men at the stations should consider the efforts exerted by farmers and further remarked that in Chiba Prefecture all available trucks had been mobilized for the transportation of sweet potatoes.

In this connection, the men concerned with freight cars at Ryogoku and Ikebukuro Station said, "It is a crime not to be able to do anything with the distribution of sweet potatoes when the city residents are suffering from shortage of food supplies. The Food Corporation must make plans for sending out foodstuffs in consideration of transportation capacity available at stations, while some means must be contrived to facilitate the transportation of foodstuffs for the people. Potatoes piled up outside are apt to be stolen or become decayed, and the transportation of other things is naturally hampered while potatoes remain in freight cars awaiting unloading. In order to decrease the number of people going to rural districts to buy farm products, the distribution of sweet potatoes now awaiting transportation is absolutely imperative."

ARBITRATION GROUPS SET

Welfare Ministry Plans Fair Labor Settlements

To prevent labor controversy that might arise because of the suddenly changed working conditions brought about by the ending of the war, the Welfare Ministry has decided to notify prefectural governors shortly to organize labor arbitration committtees composed of local private experts. The Government is now considering the revision of various laws and regulations respecting labor, but in the meantime has decided to take this step of organizing arbitration committees in all prefectures to effect smooth settlements of all labor troubles.

The proposed labor arbitration committee will be composed of nine members, representing management and labor, and also third parties. Then it is the intention of the Welfare Ministry to settle any difficulty among themselves, according to the fair and rational terms, avoiding the former custom of resorting to forced arbitration by means of police influence.

Lack of Liquid Fuel Is Problem for Japan

War-Damaged Plants, Material Shortage Handicap Speedy Rehabilitation

The production capacity of liquid fuel in Japan is now so reduced on account of war damage and shortage of materials that unless 120,000 tons of oil are imported within the present year either from the southern regions or the United States, the liquid fuel supply situation will face a serious crisis, according to Asahi.

The oil stock held in the country at the time of the ending of the war was 46,000 kiloliters, including 22,000 kiloliters of gasoline, not enough which are even to meet one month's requirement.

Before the war the maximum oil production of Japan was 380,000 kiloliters, but due to the shortage of pipes and other materials, it has now declined to 250,000 kiloliters. It is believed quite difficult to restore the output to 300,000 kiloliters, even when the materials are obtained. Oil refining capacity was 3,560,000 kiloliters at the end of 1914, but air raids reduced the capacity by 33 per cent, plant dispersement reduced it by 31 per cent, and conversion of plants to alcohol production further reduced it by 2 per cent. Thus the present refining capacity is 1,220,000 kiloliters.

The capacity for producing artificial oil was about 90,000 kiloliters at the end of 1944, but by air raids and other causes, it was reduced by 61 per cent, and the present capacity is 35,000 kiloliters. Even when the supply of coal and other requirements are sufficiently obtained, the actual output will be increased only to 35,000 kiloliters. Thus, a portion of the equipment for artificial oil production may be utilized for producing sulphuric ammonia.

At the end of 1944, the total alcohol production capacity was about 135,000 kiloliters, not including Army and Navy plants. Air raids caused the loss of about 33 per cent of the capacity, and at present the capacity is about 90,000 kiloliters. Potatoes being the main material for alcohol production it will be difficult to produce according to the wartime schedule on account of present food situation. On the other hand, the requirement of alcohol for medical, manufacturing and other purposes is expected to increase. Yet only a small increase in alcohol production can be expected.

Thus the annual oil supply will be about 300,000 kiloliters or 230,000 kiloliters of refined oil. The crude oil production in Japan will be 260,000 kilometers and artificial oil production 35,000 kiloliters.

Considering the establishment of peace industries and the recovery from war damage, the oil demand for the next year is calculated at 530,000 kiloliters of gasoline (480,000 kl. for motor cars and 50.000 kl. for factories), 100,000 kl. of lighting oil, 120,000 kl. of light oil, 130,000 kl. of machine oil, 6,000 kl. of semi-solidified machine oil, 530,000 kl. of B heavy oil, 60,000 kl. of C heavy oil, 50,000 kl. of asphalt, 30,000 kl. of parafine, or a total of 1,550,000 to 1,600,000 kl.

Then, after 1947 the demand is expected to increase annually by 20 per cent. Thus, the shortage in oil supply in the next year will be more than 1,000,000 kl., while in 1947 it will be more than 2,000,000 kl.

American Red Cross Expands Activities

More Personnel Arrive Here; Supplies Now En Route to Cheer Up GI's

"With the arrival of additional personnel and supplies now en route, Red Cross services to the Army of Occupation will reach an all-time high for this theater," said Nyles I. Christensen, Director of Operations, at the American Red Cross Headquarters in Tokyo on November 2.

"We realize, as do military authorities, that the problem of morale among soldiers who must remain for the occupation is of utmost importance. Our plans are being made with the idea of providing in Japan and Korea the most extensive welfare and recreation program we have ever attempted," he added.

Mr. Christensen disclosed that there are more than 1,000 American Red Cross workers with the occupation forces in the Southwest Pacific, 250 of whom are now in the Japan-Korea area, with an additional 125 due to arrive before December 1.

In the 60 days since the first staff members landed in Yokohama they have, in addition to assisting the military with the servicing of thousands of recovered prisoners of war and civilian internees, established 115 field welfare offices, 15 metropolitan clubs and canteens, and dozens of "on-post" recreation centers with individual military units. Thirty-five workers are attached to hospitals. Warehouses have been set up at all main ports. Four administrative headquarters are now functioning. Central Red Cross Headquarters for the Japan-Korea area in Tokyo, with offices at Yokohama for the 8th Army; Kyoto for the 6th Army, and Seoul, Korea, for the 24th Corps.

Many Recreations Planned

As ordered by the Army, the Red Cross will not undertake feeding and billeting of Army personnel, either in Japan or Korea. It will operate clubs on posts, in communities and cities, which will have canteen service; but the emphasis is to be placed on providing wholesome activities for soldiers during their off-duty time. Occupation clubs will have a wide and varied program of indoor and outdoor recreation; educational tours; information, barber and tailoring services.

Cultural activities will be stressed, particularly those which permit Allied soldiers to become acquainted with Japanese culture. The Red Cross will cooperate with Army Special Services in providing recreation programs for Special Service resort hotels. There will eventually be 11 such rest and recreation centers, three of which are now open, and the American Red Cross has been asked to attach a staff to each established service bureaus and assist with the recreation program which will include skiing, skating, horseback riding and all winter sports.

Red Cross canteen service will be available at major airstrips and railroad stations, with mobile units servicing dock areas. In garrison areas the Red Cross is setting up individual unit recreation centers. Large central clubs with each Army, Corps and Division are planned, with smaller, day-room type installations for each regiment.

Mr. Christensen stated the Red Cross program for Japan and Korea had gone forward rapidly despite continuous bad weather which considerably hampered the movement of supplies and personnel; and by the unexpected surrender of the Japanese, which made necessary an overnight switch from plans set up on a combat basis to those for an occupation force.

At the request of the Supreme Allied Headquarters, the Red Cross in Washington now has a special representative in Japan to confer with the Military Government on the method by which the American Red Cross can best be utilized in assisting in a public welfare program. If such a program is found to be necessary, the Americas Red Cross will assist in reorganizing the Japanese and Korean Red Cross Societies or such other public health and welfare agencies for the relief of civilians as are required by the military.

In all its program, Mr. Christensen concluded, the American Red Cross will work closely with Army Special Services and the Information and Education Section; all three agencies combining their resources to give the best possible service in welfare, education and recreation to the American GI.

Farmers Accused of Increasing Pelf At Expense of Hungry Urban Dwellers

Due to high prices demanded by farmers in selling agricultural products to urban residents who go to the country and buy vegetables and other farm products, the savings of farmers have greatly increased, the savings in Iruma-gun, southern Saitama Prefecture, alone reaching ¥121,230,327 at the end of September of this year, which are six times more than the amount at the outset of the war, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

With the aggravation of the food problem, the rude attitude of farmers toward the city and town residents who buy foodstuffs directly from farmers has become to be criticised. Should the situation be left to take its own course, such unfortunate incidents may occur as attacking storehouses of farmers, the paper points out.

The savings in rural districts have increased greatly, attesting to the bright financial condition in rural areas. Take the example of Iruma-gun, Saitama Prefecture. The savings at the agricultural credit associations there reached 121,230,327 at the end of September of this year, whereas the savings at the outset of the war were $20,028,624. Particularly, since the control by the economic police of farmers became eased, in June, last year the savings have greatly increased. The fact that the savings in Iruma-gun mounting to ¥52,576,789 in June of last year showed an increase of some ¥70,000,000 by the end of September of this year reveals the swelling of savings at astounding bounds. Furthermore, the above-mentioned figures do not include the savings deposited at banks where some one third of the amount just mentioned is mostly likely be deposited.

Farmers thus have plenty of surplus of money after having paid for fertilizer, clothing and other necessities plus tax. The sale of farm products at blackmarket prices may not be the only factor enabling the the farmers to accumulate wealth but the blackmarket transactions have a great deal to do in bring money into rural district, the paper says.

Choshi Radio Station Is Ordered to Close

Naval Telegraph Installation At Totsuka to Be Handed Over to Allies

Operation of Radio Station JCS, which, is located in Choshi City Umigami district, Chiba Prefecture, on a frequency of 8,280 kilocycles, will be discontinued immediately, it was directed by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on October 31.

No other transmissions on this frequency, it is further directed, are authorized by the stations operating under the control of the Japanese Government. Accordingly, Station JCS may use 8,200 kilocycles for the fixed and coastal services until further notice.

Meanwhile, the Allied Headquarters on the same day ordered the Japanese Government to submit a report of all radio frequencies listed by circuits, that were utilized by the Japanese army and navy.

In this connection, the following information regarding each frequency will be reported, namely, (a) Location of transmitting station, (b) Location of receiving station or stations, (c) Power of transmitter, (d) Type of emission, and (e) Type of transmitting antenna.

It is stated that any question concerning the technical information desired may be referred to the Chief of the Civil Communications Section of the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Powers.

Using Totsuka Radio

In view of a requirement for additional radio facilities in the Tokyo area, the Allied Supreme Headquarters on Wednesday directed the Japanese Government to make available the Japanese naval radio telegraph installation at Totsuka in Kanagawa Prefecture for immediate use by the occupation forces under its control.

For this purpose, the Board of Communications will make arrangements to provide an adequate staff of transmitter attendants and maintenance technicians. It is also stated in the same directive that the Japanese navy technical personnel who are trained in the operation and maintenance of the equipment may be employed in a civilian status.

Accordingly, details of these arrangements will be coordinated with the Chief of the Civil Communications Section of the Allied Headquarters.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

November 1, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Procurement of Certain Japanese Publications.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will immediately furnish the Natural Resources Section, Room 208, Forestry Building, the following publications:

a. Tohoku Imperial University, Institute of Geology and Paleontology. Contributions Nos. 1-32, 1921-1939—and any subsequent numbers, if any.

b. Palau, Tropical Industrial Institute. Bulletin, Vol. 1, 1938—and any later.

c. Jubilee Publication in Commemoration of Prof. H. Yabe, 60th Birthday, Vol. 1, 1939 and Vol. 2. 1940.

d. Doboku-Gakkai Shi (Civil Engineering Soc., Jour.) whole series, but especially Vol. 12.

e. Hokkaido Imperial University, Alpine Department, Periodical Report, (Requests made for No. 4, published November 20, 1939.)

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H.W. ALEEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

DOCKYARD'S NEW SETUP

8-Hour Per Day Work and Wage Increase Effective Nov. 21

The Yokohama Dockyard of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company announced the adoption of an eight-hour work per day system, effective from November 21 and simultaneously decided a big-scale wage increase to meet the recent upward tendency of prices, the Asahi reports.

It is said that ¥2 per day for general employees and $1 per day for boy and girl workers will be added to monthly income of those who are absent three days a month besides their designated day-off, while ¥1.50 and 70 sen for boy and girl workers will be included to the monthly income of those who are absent seven days besides their designated day-offs. Accordingly, those who receive ¥3 a day will receive an increase of about $70 a month while those earning ¥5 a day will get about ¥100 increase per month as against their previous income.

Government Plans To Aid Unemployed

Drafts Emergency Measures; 6 Million People Will Be Out of Jobs

Six million people will be out of jobs in Japan, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In view of the aggravation of unemployment, the report continued the Government issued instructions immediately following the end of the war prohibiting the owners of munitions factories to reconvert their factories at their own discretion, ordering them to discharge only those who can easily find a means for livelihood, and return women workers and students to homes and schools. The Government asked the factory owners to help the demobilized servicemen and civilians who were in military service and who are now returning to their former positions. Moreover, the Government expressed its desire that demobilized servicemen and civilians in military service be given priority in seeking jobs.

In an effort to alleviate the unemployment situation, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in cooperation with the Welfare Ministry, has mapped out the following emergency measures. Those who are now out of employment will be employed according to a certain order, the positions hitherto occupied by women, old men and young boys will be given to young men, return to former positions will be encouraged and Korean workers, and volunteer laborers will be replaced by regular laborers.

As new projects to find work for the unemployed, the clearing up of war-devastated areas and the construction of houses will be undertaken. The cultivation of land, improvement of arable land and afforestation will also be encouraged.

The shifting of laborers with the conversion of wartime industries to a peacetime basis will be conducted while as relief measures the construction of roads and water transportation facilities will be undertaken. The repairing of transportation and communication facilities will also give work to some men while quite a number of young men can be employed as stevedores or in the transportation business. Some means will be taken to have factories to employ more laborers.

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Hibiya Rally Backs Independence Moves

Representatives of India, Indonesia, Korea, P.I., Indo-China Meet Sunday

A mass meeting supporting the independence of Indonesia and Indo-China was held at the Hibiya Park music stand at 1 p.m. Sunday, under the auspices of the International Independence Young Men's League, formed by the young men and women of Indonesia, Indo-China, the Philippines, Annam, and Korea, residing in Tokyo. About 400 were present, and after the conclusion of the meeting, they marched through the city.

The following is the resolution passed by the rally sponsored by the International Independence Youth Movement, attended by representatives of India, Indonesia, Korea, the Philippines and Indo-China:

RESOLUTION.

The mass meeting sponsored by the International Independence Youth Movement in support of the independence movements in Indonesia and Indo-China, held at the Hibiya Park on Sunday, November 4, 1945:

After hearing the speeches of representatives from Indonesia, Indo-China, Philippines, Korea and India, all upholding the right of self-determination of every people.

Passes the following resolutions:

1. We support the Indonesians and Indo-Chinese in their struggle for freedom.
2. We appeal to the whole world to extend their sympathy and support to these righteous movements.
3. We oppose all kinds of imperialism, which bar the establishment of everlasting peace.

The following in a copy of the letter submitted to General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters by the International Independence Youth Movement on behalf of the mass and Indo-Chinese independence meeting to support the Indonesian campaign:—

To
General Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Far East.
Your Excellency,

The International Independence Youth movement, on behalf of the mass meeting in support of the independence movements in Indonesia and Indo-China held at the Hibiya Park today, November 4, 1945, begs to submit the following petition:—

1. We appeal to Your Excellency to make use of the great opportunity that Your position affords for bringing to a halt as soon as possible the fighting in Indonesia and Indo-China and thus avoiding further blood-shed.
2. We appeal to Your Excellency to advise the Government of the United States of America to mediate in setting the conflicts raging in the two countries.
3. We appeal to Your Excellency, pending settlement of this issue, to prevent the Dutch forces from landing in Indonesia and to persuade the French to withdraw their forces from Indo-China.

We sincerely hope that the United States of America will uphold and put into practice her lofty fundamentals of foreign policy, as stated by President Harry Truman in his latest speech, which recognizes the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government.

Signed by Indonesian,
Indo-Chinese, Filipino, Korean
and Indian representatives.

PLANS SACCHARINE RATION

Government Now Taking Steps to Increase Production

A plan to give the people a saccharine ration of one gram (equal to half a pound of sugar), every month has been drafted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry which intends to boost the production of saccharine to meet the people's keen demand for something sweet to eat, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

It is planned to produce 18 tons saccarine in the third quarter of the current fiscal year and more than 500 tons in the next fiscal year. In 1947, output is expected to hit the 1,000-ton mark.

The present price of saccharine is ¥100 per kilogram which is much smaller that the cost of production. Therefore the authorities concerned may boost the price to ¥240 per kilogram in order to assure the successful execution of their plan.

Commissioning Kosho Maru

The 3,300-ton Kosho Maru of the Toa Marine Shipping Company will be shortly commissioned with permission granted by the Allied headquarters as a channel service boat plying between Hakata and Fusan. Immediately after the war, the Kosho Maru was anchored in Moji and was being used as quarters for officers of occupation troops, according to the Asahi. Also the 6,800-ton Meiyu Maru will be changed into a passenger boat. It will be put into service on the Hakata-Fusan line to bring back Japanese nationals from Korea.

Freedom Is Rally Cry

Enthusiasm was at high pitch at the band stand within Hibiya Park on Sunday as representatives of various East Asiatic nations gathered to give ardent support to the liberty aspirations of the people in Indonesia and Indo-China.

67 Troopers of 1st Cavalry Division Get Big Thrill in Climbing Lofty Mt. Fuji

Twelve thousand feet above Tokyo there is not much to see except air—and clouds—and majestic Fujiyama. On October 27, 67 troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division's 12th Regiment set out on the laborious eight-mile climb to the sacred mountain's snow covered crest, said 1st Cavalry Division's PRO.

From tiny Subashiri village nestled at the base of Fujiyama, the first four miles was easy going. . . by track . . . but at Ichigome, the jumping off point, the would be mountaineers left the convoy and started hoofing it. Two hours later, 25 of them were still climbing; 42 troopers, sans their mountain climbing aspirations, were moving down to spend the night at the base of the lefty peak.

From Ichigome, the ascent became steeper. The path lies through the thick virgin forests of Fuji-Hakone National Park as far as the third rest station, six long miles from Subashiri. Emerging from the green forests onto the open mountain side, the path winds up Mt. Fuji's back through scenes of utter desolation, the loose lava ash covered at first with low scrab growth and the enormous Fuji thistle, but soon the mountainsides become bare and gray.

A Go-gome, six and a half miles up Fuji's barren face, the score of sturdy cavalrymen still in the race stopped to thaw out in one of the series of crude stone shelters built on the windswept side of the ancient volcano. Huddled around the blazing fire, the troopers were entertained by the guide, "Yenny Yama" whose sole English vocabulary consisted of "O.K." Yenny, whose name means 'Johnny of the Mountain' well deserves his monicer. A guide since he was a boy, Yenny has made the arduous trip to the towering summit of Japan's Sacred Mountain over 800 times! This was his fifth trip with GI's. . . and the largest group of American soldiers he has ever taken up.

With sagging morale built up by the fire and Yenny's hot singing rendition of "St. Louis Blues" (or a reasonable facsimile), Lieutenant Justin M. Smith, Special Service Officer, seven shivering troopers and a reporter from the Division Public Relations Office continued the trip up to the peak.

First to the top was Pfc. Herschel W Lewis, 19-year-old trooper from Sheridan, Indiana. Lewis voiced the opinion of the entire expedition when he said, "The climb was the toughest physical job of my life. I wouldn't have missed it for anything, but never again!"

Sharing top honors were Pfc. William B. Murray, Oneida, New York, and Pfc. Jaz C. Yohn, East Waterford, Pennsylvania. Looking out over the yawing crater, Murray said, "It's a great experience, all its worth the climb. You can see more up here in one minute than you'd see below in a thousand years."

The nine mountaineers arrived at the summit (Chojo) over eight miles the village and 12,000 feet above sea level at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, just as the sun broke over the horizon. They were joined later by eight men of the "rear echelon" who took the trip slower, but reached the top even after taking off on the wrong trail. They were spurred on to the summit by Chaplain Ray and M. Rowland, of Jonesboro, Tennessee. In the early morning sunlight Chaplain Rowland held brief services on the snow covered rim of the crater. "It was a tough climb," remarked the chaplain, "but not too tough for the thrills, especially to have the experience of holding a religious service on the top."

At the top, three of the more ambitious troopers and Lieutenant Smith hiked half way around the lip of the crater to the weather station located at the highest point on the mountain (12,375 foot above sea level) where seven men and two women live in a tower which, during the war, was used as a farming station to announce the approach of American aircraft.

"This is the closest I'll ever get to heaven," mumbled one young trooper standing on Mt. Fuji's weather-beaten brow. The tower is the highest point in Japan.

"I'm sure glad I had the chance to go up," said Sergeant Al H. Fogleman, Corn Valley, Virginia. "Sure was some beautiful scenery up there on the rim of the crater."

"It was just like looking out of an airplane," added Lieutenant Smith, who arranged the trip. "On the south, the ocean (Suruga Bay) looked so close you could almost spit in it. On the north we could see the famous "Five Lakes of Fuji" strung around the base of the mountain like a necklace."

Starting the difficult ascent at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night, the troopers clambered up the lofty peak by moonlight, arriving at Chojo over nine hours later. The descent required only three hours.

"There is an old Japanese proverb which sums the whole thing up," remarked Corporal Robert F. Hoere, Reading, Pennsylvania, "It is folly to visit Japan and not climb Mount Fuji, and it is even more foolish to climb it twice."

3 LADS SHOT TO DEATH

Caught Stealing Goods From Building by U.S. Guards

United States guards shot to death three Japanese lads on October 13 when they were discovered inside the Nenryoki Building at 7 Tamura-cho, 5-chome, Shiba-ku, stealing soap, tobacco, food and other articles kept in the downstairs office rooms, and attempted to escape when ordered to halt, reported the Nippon Sangyo on November 3.

The incident happened at about 11:40 p.m. The Nenryoki Building is in use and under control by the Allied forces.

The dead are Shinroku Suzukusa, 15 years old, of 10 of 5 Shiba Park, Shiba-ku, and two others whose names were not disclosed.

The journal also reported of another shooting incident recently when Masakichi Shigeyama, 19, of 105 Take-machi, Shitaya-ku, and three other companions were severely wounded in their faces when they were shot by American guards in the act of stealing tobacco from an United States occupied warehouse at Kaigan-dori, Shibaura.

Firing on such occasions is a justifiable action according to the regulations of the Allied forces and the Japanese judicial authorities have decided that any person charged with such theft will be severely punished.

NOT USING PALACE PLAZA

Allies Give Up Utilizing Landing Strip Site in Kyoto

The Allied Occupation Forces were not anticipating using the plaza of the Kyoto Imperial Palace as a landing strip and that any landings of the American planes at this site were of an emergency nature, it was disclosed by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Powers on Saturday in response to a request made by the Japanese Government for the exemption from requisition of the palace plaza for the Allied use as liaison plane landing strip.

It is stated that the Allied Forces now have a suitable liaison landing strip in Kyoto and there is no foreseen requirement for use of the place of the Imperial Palace as the landing strip.

Top-Ranking Artists Giving Concert Today

Fujiwara, Tanaka and Others Appearing at Hibiya Hall; Xylophonists to Play

While brisk advance booking for all musical events of the current week testifies to the all-important role which music is playing in these postwar days to keep the people in good spirits, concert managers still complain that the difficulty to obtain dates at the Hibiya Public Hall, now the only available concert stage in the Capital, is their chief source of headaches. Two or three events scheduled at this hall for different hours the same day have become the rule.

Two musical programs, both of a rather popular nature, will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall today. An operatic concert will start at 1 p.m., with Yoshie Fujiwara, noted tenor, the list of participating artists. Others include sopranos Sakae Kitazawa and Kiyoko Otani and mezzo-soprano Futaba Takayanagi, and baritones, Seiichi Akimoto and Shunji Takashima. Assisted at the piano by Misses Nobuko Kanemats and Sonoko Tanaka, they will present selections from operas by Verdi (Rigeletto), Puccini (Manon), Bizet (Carmen), Offenbach (Tales of Hoffmann); Italian folk songs, and other pieces.

The evening program, scheduled from 5 p.m. the same day at the same hall, will feature the unique combination of two xylophone virtuosi: Yoichi Hiraoka and Eiichi Asabuki. They will be accomanied by Misses Yoko Matsukuma and Sonoko Tanaka, pianists. Pieces for two xylophones include several movements from Mozart's Divertimento No. 17 in D major; Stoebbe's Mocking Bird in an arrangement by Asabuki; Barcarole, from Offenbach's Tales of Hoffmann, and Brooki's Gee Whizz. Each player will also be heard in some solo numbers: Hiraoka in Rossini's Overture to the Barber of Sevilla, Ponchielli's Dance of the Hours from La Gioconda, and others; Asabuki in the Hawaiian Aloha Oe, Pepper's Hungarian Rhapsody, and other pieces.

The latter part of the week is reserved for musical events of a more classical nature. Leonid Kreutzer, after his successful start last week, will resume his cycle of three all-Chopin recitals on November 8, from 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. He will play this time: Fantasia; Sonata in B flat minor; Twelve Etudes, Opus 25; Barcarole; Four Mazurcas, and Two Scherzi.

Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, youthful but top-ranking Japanese violinist, who has already participated in several concerts since the start of the current season, will present her first recital since the war end, giving two performances of an all-Beethoven program at Hibiya Hall on November 10 and 11 from 5 p.m. Accompanied by the Shochiku (formerly Dai Toa) Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, she will play the Two Romances and the Violin Concerto. Miss Haruko Fujita, pianist, is to appear as an assistant artist.

Two concerts previously announced for November 7, had to be postponed as the Hibiya Public Hall will not be available on that day, having been engaged for the use of the Allied Forces. The "Grand Concert of Salon Music, Piano Solo, and Soprano Solo" scheduled for Wednesday afternoon has been postponed till December 10, and the "Violin and Piano Grand Concert" featuring Alexandre Mogulewsky and Manfred Gurlitt in Sonatas by Mozart, Handel, Bach, and Brahms, instead of November 7 will be held on November 30.

BOOKS OF INTEREST
FOR ALLIED TROOPS
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JAPAN and FAR EAST
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MISCELLANEOUS WORKS
OF ARTS
SALES ROOM 2nd floor
READING ROOM 9th floor
KYO-BUN-KWAN
(The Christian Literature
Society of Japan)
4-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

Ship to Transport Food For Tokyoites Launched; 2nd Vessel Ready Soon

Miyako Maru No. 1 specially built for the transportation of food, coal and other necessaries for the people of the metropolis at its own shipyard under the direct management of the Supplies Department of Tokyo Metropolis, was launched with due ceremony at 3 p.m. Friday, reports Kyodo. It is a 400-ton motor schooner of wooden construction, 20 meters long and 7.36 meters wide with 140 horsepower and speed of four knots. It is also capable of undertaking long distance voyages. Miyako Maru No. 2 is being constructed now and expected to be completed next month.

Rural Round-Up

ANOTHER SCHOOL CLOSES DUE TO FOOD SHORTAGE

The Yamagata Higher School closed down on Monday for a period of three weeks due to the acute food shortage. In an investigation carried out among the present 200 dormitory students, it was found that with "zosui", a kind of rice porridge, and potatoes only served to them three times daily, they were getting a meager 1,200 or 1,300 calories a day, reports the Asahi.

Also because of difficulty of serving lunches, national school pupils in Yamagata city are now given one and a half hours for lunch so that they can go home to eat.

A two weeks' holiday was also given from October 29 to male students of the Normal School in Akita city to permit them to help in food increase production while here, too, children attending national schools are being allowed to return home at lunchtime.

FORMER MILITARY LAND BEING TURNED INTO FARMS

The work of converting land formerly used for military purposes into farms is steadily going on in different parts of the country. Half of the 400 chobu comprising the grounds of the former Katori Air Corps in Higata, Chiba Prefecture, will be cultivated. Fifty-three demobilized men belonging to this air corps and raid victims, ex-servicemen, former landowners and tenants of the four neighboring villages will be settled on this land, reports the Asahi.

Also, the Agricultural Association in Choshi City has leased a tractor from the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to plough up 80 chobu of the former Choshi Airfield and 13 chobu at the site of the Anti-Aircraft Gunnery School. Demobilized soldiers will be employed here for the work, the same paper says.

In Kagawa Prefecture, the Sagamihara drill grounds of the former Military Academy, extending over an area of 600 chobu, will be turned into modern farms with manpower supplied by demobilized soldiers, raid victims and former munitions workers, Kyodo reports.

EX-GENDARME NABBED FOR ILLICIT RICE DEAL

The Ichikawa Police recently put under arrest former Gendarmerie Sergeant Yasuo Negishi, 28, of Rokugo Mura, Gumma Prefecture, for seizing 25 bales of rice and selling them at ¥1,050 each, netting a tidy sum of ¥26,050 for himself, according to the Asahi.

In the confusion entailed at the end of the war, the culprit, by making use of his official authority, confiscated the rice which was part of the supplies to be distributed among the employes of the Iijima Spinning Mill in Furukawa Machi. It was then taken to Ichikawa City where it was disposed of to Kenjiro Kawaguchi and six others at illicit prices.

Spinner's Body Files Petition With State

Association in China Eager to Consult Chinese Leaders On Assets Disposal

Following consultations on the American control policy on Japan, the Japan Spinners' Association in China, at a meeting of its executive committee, decided to file a petition with the Japanese Government and Japanese authorities in China asking for an opportunity to consult with Chinese industrialists concerning the disposal of Japanese spinning industries in China, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai reported on Saturday.

The organization sometime ago had asked the authorities to exclude the existing establishments and equipment of Japanese spinning industry in China from objects of reparations and also to recognize the continuation of free operation of the industry in China, the report added.

As reasons for submitting the latest petition, the executive committee stated that because the basic principle of the American control policy for Japan was aimed at the resumption of peacefeul economic activities, Japanese assets in China should not be dealt with summarily but should be so disposed of as to realize the real objective of the control policy.

In disposing of the Japanese assets, therefore, the petition stated, special conditions of China should be taken into consideration and it will be profitable both to Japan and China to give Japanese spinners an opportunity for a conference with the Chinese in order to study rational measures.

The Association also asked the authorities to make public a detailed report on the conditions of Japanese residents in China and to everything possible to ensure their living and properties.

SHIP CREW RESERVE SET

To Be Used as Replacements for Special Naval Ships

The maintenance of a temporary reserve of personnel for the purpose of providing replacements and relief for crew members of the Japanese naval vessels engaged in repatriation and minesweeping services, which had been requested by the Liaison Committee for the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, has been authorized by the Allied Supreme Headquarters, in a memorandum issued Thursday.

It is directed that this reserve shall consist of civilian merchant marine personnel and its strength shall not exceed 7,000 men. The number of men who will be retained includes 1,300 at Uraga, 3,000 at Kure or Hiroshima, 1,300 at Saseho or Hakata and 1,400 at Maizuru.

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KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

LARGE Japanese house, in Setagaya-ku, covering 170 tsubo area, with 600 tsubo land, 12 rooms, including foreign and Japanese style. Price ¥580,000.00. Please apply personally. No dealer accepted. Taiichi Fujino, No. 25, Takamatsu-cho 2-chome, Toshima-ku.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 114, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Principles Above Personalities

With its inauguration ceremony last Friday marking the completion of its organization, the Social Democratic Party has been launched forth as the first of the new parties formally to enter the nation's reopened political arena. Several other parties now in the process of formation are scheduled to follow suit shortly, but to the socialists goes the credit for being the first.

It is not only with respect to the speed of its organization that the Social Democratic Party can claim distinction. In regard to the contents of the platform which it has adopted, this party may also well claim distinction. For, altogether aside from the merits of its program, concerning which there will naturally be wide differences of opinion, it must be admitted by everyone regardless of his particular political sympathies that the Social Democrats' statement of their aims and demands are more comprehensive and more concrete than the statements which have so far emanated from any other political group.

While the other politicians are still mouthing glittering generalities, the socialists have indicated that they know pretty much just what they want. Most political gatherings since the end of the war have been characterized by speeches which follow the standard pattern of reciting the formula: "Deeply reflecting upon the unprecedented state of emergency which confronts the nation, we pledge to do our utmost to take the most appropriate steps to construct a New Japan which will surmount all obstacles." The Social Democrats have scorned such generalities and have adopted a long platform consisting of an impressive bill of particulars. So lengthy is the platform that it was announced in installments, section by section, by the Preparation Committee over a period of several days as it was drawn up.

Many people will violently object to many of the items in the Social Democratic program, particularly to its demands for a socialistic planned economy; for the nationalization of the steel, coal, chemical fertilizer, electrical power, and other industries; for the nationalization of banks, trusts, and insurance companies; for a steeper graduation of the tax burden in the higher income brackets; for an extensive social insurance system; and the like. But at least here are specific demands based upon a definite social philosophy

Japanese politics heretofore has been too much a matter of expediency, of sly bargaining or of bitter feuds, all based on personal relationships rather than on principles. The deciding of questions on the basis of the personalities involved, rather than on the merits of the case, has been the great fault of Japanese politics, betokening a political immaturity. Into this situation the Social Democrats have injected themselves with issues which must be decided on their merits, advocating a point of view based upon a consistent adhesion to a principle. Their opponents will have no choice but to confront principle with principle, with consequences which must be for the good of Japan's political growth. For this reason, if for nothing else, the launching of the Social Democratic Party is an event which should be universally welcomed.

But the very emphasis upon principles over personalities which is the strength of the Social Democratic Party is also its weakness. Because of their doctrinaire adhesion to their beliefs, the members of this party cannot readily compromise. This would constitute no problem if the party were composed of kindred souls with identical beliefs, but such is not the case. The present Social Democratic Party is a heterogeneous alliance of all socialitic groups. There are the intellectual utopians and the religious idealists, the hard-handed laborites who have come up through the rough and tumble mill of union activities—incidentally divided among themselves between the right wing and the left wing factions, the opportunists who swerved from socialism during the war but who are now trying to come back into the fold again like repentent prodigals, and the uncompromising and unforgiving orthodox materialistic Marxists who have always been single-mindedly devoted to The Cause. Just now, realizing the need for unity in the face of the January election and flushed with happy hopes over their initial organization, all the members of the party are working harmoniously together, but it is a moot question as to how long these diverse elements can stick together.

A saintly and revered character like old Professor Isoh Abe can hold all the factions together, but he is too advanced in years for active leadership. The other leaders of the party are all too closely identified with one or the other of the various factions. There are no seasoned political geniuses among the socialists to keep the various groups working together. Staunch adherents to principle, most of them, they will readily split if they should come to disagree over the interpretation of their principles, as they are most likely to do in view of their divergent inclinations. Lacking also the lure of well known names familiar to the general electorate, the Social Democrats will have to make their appeal to the voters on the basis of their principles rather than on the basis of popular personalities, which may prove to be a distinct disadvantage in view of the political immaturity and low general level of the Japanese public.

The prospects are therefore none too bright for the immediate future of the Social Democratic Party. To be sure, as the economic and social plight of the Japanese people becomes more critical and as the old-type politics demonstrate their inability to cope with the new problems through personal politics, there will inevitably be a marked adhesion of strength to the Social Democratic Party. But although the Social Democrats will undoubtedly succeed in making a very respectable showing in the January election, it is too early to expect them to secure very great power.

But, entirely apart from the merits of their specific demands, purely from the point of view of promoting the evolution of the Japanese public to political maturity, a vigorous activity by the Social Democrats with their emphasis upon principles above personalities must be regarded as a healthy influence. For this reason at least, the formal launching of the Social Democratic Party last week is an event deserving of general felicitation.

DOUBLE-TRACKING RAIL LINE

The Transportation Ministry is pushing preparations for the realization of the plan of double-tracking the Tohoku railway line connecting Ueno and Aomori, a distance of 600 kilometers, reports the Mainichi.

It would complete the work in three years at a total expenditure of ¥100,000,000. It hopes to commence work on the project at the beginning of the 1946 fiscal year.

When the line is double-tracked, it is estimated that it will be possible to run on it more than 100 trains a day. This compares with a total of 70 trains which were run on the line on May 1, 1944, establishing an all-time record.

The Tohoku line is double-tracked as far as Shinainuma Station beyond Sendai Station from the terminus at Ueno. The work of double-tracking the line between Shinainuma and Ogoda stations is expected to be completed in April next year.

The project of double-tracking the entire line will involve the drilling of many tunnels under difficult ground and a number of technical problems the solution of which demands a mobilization of the nation's knowledge of railway building.

Women Suffragists Meeting

Under the auspices of the Woman's League of New Japan, a lecture meeting commemorating the women's suffrage movement in Japan will be held at the Aviation Hall in Tamura-cho, Shiba, at 1 p.m. on November 17. The speakers include Miss Fusae Ichikawa, Miss Raicho Hiratsuka, Mrs. Ochimi Kubushiro, Miss Shigeri Yamataka, Miss Tsuneko Akamatsu, Mrs Taiko Hirabayashi and Miss Kiyoko Harada. The meeting is intended by the League to prepare the way for the opening of a movement for the enfranchisement of women.

EDUCATION IN THE PAST MARKED BY GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

System of Teaching Was Completely Deprived of Vitality and Initiative By Bureaucrats

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

I

As educational reform is one of the requisites for the nation's reconstruction along democratic lines, the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied forces here is paying great attention to this issue and is waiting for Japan to take positive action. The Allied Headquarters recently ordered the Ministry of Education to choose suitable persons to form a committee for investigation and research in the field of national education. Accordingly, the Education Ministry named 12 men for the task.

On its own initiative, the Education Ministry is enforcing various measures to wipe out all traces of militarism, namely, the abolition of the Regulations relating to Wartime Education and the Wartime Emergency Measures, as well as revision of school textbooks.

Unless a thoroughgoing reform is introduced into the educational system of our country, where for many years the educational policy has been a medium for emphasizing nationalism, the reconstruction of a State founded on Peace and Justice will be impossible of achievement. The Japanese Government has been addicted for many years to the misguided policy of uniformity of methods and measures as applied to the educational procedures in schools and colleges, fortified with excessive interference and control even in matters of very slight importance. They seem to think that state interference means the enhancement of educational efficiency, but this is nothing but the height of bureaucratic nonsense, which should be thoroughly eradicated. Moreover, they have long been content to let the educational system remain as a tool of the leaders of Japan's Militarism. As a result the educational system, completely deprived of vitality and initiative, has unavoidably fallen into a state of lethargy.

Must Reform System

It is imperative now to reform the whole system of education. In order to achieve this object, the Education Ministry should lay down a plan clearly indicating the way and direction to be pursued and effecting also all necessary measures and steps for aid and guidance which may contribute to the proper development of educational activity. What is particularly important is the thorough renovation of the views entertained by the officials of that Ministry. The whole structure of officious interference must be wholly abolished; the complete simplification of the education policy and the elimination of that baneful system of bureaucratic interference must be effected. And in order to effect this reform it is essential to study the educational system from its inception.

In 1868, the work of monarchal Restoration had been completed. The Imperial Government had been fully established. The new Government recognized the significance of the construction of a new Japan and the far reaching importance of the advancement of national education. The statesmen of the Meiji era noted the remarkable educational advances made in America and Europe. They showed great concern about assimilating and absorbing their culture and introducing their materialistic civilization. The Emperor Meiji promulgated his "Five Articles of Oath" in April, 1868. In the 5th Article of the Imperial Oath, the Emperor laid down the fundamental principle; "Knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world, so that the welfare of the Empire may be promoted."

This basic principle forms the foundation of the educational structure in our country. Thus, the Meiji Government, which in this wise had come to feel keenly the necessity of the universal diffusion of education aiming at the development of the people's intelligence and knowledge, abolished that formalistic system of education prevailing in the feudalistic days of the Tokugawa Shogunate times, which attached undue importance to Chinese learning grounded upon Confucianism, and addressed themselves to the introduction of the educational system of the advanced countries of America and Europe. When the Treaty of Amity (the Treaty of Kanagawa) proposed by Commodore Perry was concluded, his Lordship Daigaku-no-kami Hayashi, was the representative of the Shogunate Government and the head of the Japanese delegation, but he was at the same time the head of the educational organization of the feudal government of the Shogunate and the chief of its educational administration. Therefore, the old system still continued to prevail in the new era of Meiji, with only the name changed. The chief of the educational organization combined in himself the double function as the head of the highest seat of learning and as chief of the educational administration.

Launched Ambitious Program

In the fourth year (1871) of Meiji, the Ministry of Education was established, whereby the separation between the seat of learning and the administrative organ was fully and completely effected. Takato Ohki was installed as first Minister of Education. Minister Ohki launched upon a very ambitious reform. Just at that time, the new Meiji Government was putting into affect its plans to abolish the feudal clans and fiefs, and the establishment of the prefectures. In this way, the lingering remnants of the old feudal regime were eradicated. Thus came at long last the long-waited-for opportunity of unifying the political structure.

Minister Ohki set about the task of framing a novel system of education. He recognized the political reason and necessity of national unity. Thus, the 5th year (1872) of Meiji saw the formal promulgation in our country of the first educational system founded upon the lines of that in America and Europe.

The whole country was to be divided into eight university districts. East district was to contain besides a university 32 middle school districts, which were to be further mapped out into 210 primary school districts. Thus, it is that this new plan as conceived by Takato Ohki was ambitious enough to intend to create and open throughout the country eight universities, 256 middle schools, and 53,000 elementary schools.

In the early years of Meiji, our world of thought was dominated by the trend of Unitarianism of America and Europe. In the province of education, too, all things were under the same influence. In consequence, therefore, in the Government's declaration (Dajo-kan) by which the new educational system was first promulgated, the real and fundamental aim of education was clarified, as follows:—

"It is only by building up his character, developing his mind, and cultivating his talents that man may make his way in the world, employ his wealth wisely, make his business prosper, and thus attain the goal of life. But man cannot build up his character, develop his mind, or cultivate his talents without education—that is the reason for the establishment of schools. Language, writing, and arithmetic, to begin with, are daily necessities in military affairs, government, agriculture, trade, arts, law, politics, astronomy, and medicine; there is not, in short, a single phase of human activity which is not based on learning. Only by striving in the line of his natural aptitude can man prosper in his undertakings, accumulate wealth and succeed in life."

Was Considered a Privilege

Hereby was finally indicated most clearly the great basic principle of the Government on Education. Further, it was propounded at the same time, that "Learning is the key to success in life, and no man can afford to neglect it."

In the past learning was the privilege and monopoly of the samurai class. Correcting this evil in order to give the agricultural, artisan, and commercial classes the benefits of education, the aforementioned declaration also stated.

"Accordingly, the Department of Education will soon establish an educational system and will revise the regulations relating thereto from time to time; wherefore there shall in the future, be no community with an illiterate family, nor a family with an illiterate person ..."

Japan established a paper plan for a new educational system, highly centralized in its effect, by which the Government intended to give literacy to each and every member of the State without exception. By this means, the Japanese Government intended to perfect and realize the unification of the whole country, the acquisition of full knowledge of modern arts and science, as well as the realization of an economic system; further, to secure therein a stable foundation for the readjustment of national defense. Naturally, at the bottom of the national educational policy lay hidden the object of attaining the principle of "Enrichment of the country and the strengthening of national defense".

However, that school system proved too great in scale and too costly for the financial strength for the early Meiji Government to bear. Moreover ,the people at large were not yet fit to make it possible to put the whole plan into immediate operation uniformly throughout the country. Therefore, this school system, commendable as a paper plan, achieved nothing palpably useful, as was expected.

In connection with the reform of the educational system, the Education Ministry began to carry out research and investigation. Commissioner Fujimaro Tanaka of the Ministry of Education, carried out a thorough study in this regard in America and Europe. The late Mr. Yuzuru Niijima, founder of the Doshisha University, Kyoto, and a noted educationalist in Japan, furnished to the Government the data and materials he had collected in the course of his research in the same field. And later Commissioner F. Tanaka made his second visit to America to carry out a wide and extensive inspection there. After his return home, he was appointed Vice-Minister of Education. He called over to Japan an American named Dr. David Murray, of Rutgers College, who was his old teacher in the U.S.A., and appointed him "superintendent of education" (1873-1879), and made him draw up a draft of the new educational plan. As the result, therefore, the new Code of Education was formulated and promulgated in September, 1879 (in the 12th year of Meiji). And this new Code of Education, unlike the school system put into operation in the 5th year of Meiji (1872), adopted in regard to the establishment of schools, really practical methods and schemes, by means of the grant of government susidies and also by taking into consideration the actual financial situation in the localities concerned. This was, a highly realistic policy. Thus, it is that the Meiji Government expected, by the adoption of a system which was preeminently characterized by freedom, always with due regard to that system as obtaining in the United States, to make a contribution to the cause of educational development which would be justified by the actual state of affairs in different districts throughout the country.

(To Be Continued)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Possibilities of Harnessing It Discussed

II

The third of these items seems the most formidable. Much recent rocket research has been concerned with he use of liquid oxygen in connection with gasoline or alcohol. But each mixture has disadvantages, and perhaps the problem will not be solved untils some entirely new fuel is obtained—something that is able to release a maximum of energy from a minimum weight of material, and to release it under the control of man. This question of compactness of energy storage is obviously of the utmost importance to astronautics. A ship that casts off from the Earth bound for the Moon or Venus must carry sufficient fuel for the round trip. If the only fuel available is such combustibles as gasoline or alcohol mixed with liquid oxygen, the tonnage of fuel weight offers an enormous handicap.

Even when the oxygen is delivered ot the gasoline or other combustible in concentrated liquid form, as in the rocket experiments, the energy released as a result of the burning is only an infinitesimal fraction of the energy resident in these liquids. Scientists call this resdent energy atomic energy. This is the energy locked up in the balanced systems of atomic structures, the energy of matter itself, compared with which the chemical energy of combustion is quite trivial.

To picture the difference between atomic energy and ordinary chemical or heat energy, let us consider the possibilities of a pound of gasoline. Gasoline varies somewhat in weight, but in general a pound is about a fifth of a gallon. If we use our pound of gasoline in the best internal combustion engine of today, we get considerable rearrangements of its atoms in the form of the discharge gases and derive as a by-product of these chemical rearrangements about one kilowatt-hour of energy. But if, instead of merely exploding the gasoline we were able to convert the mass of all its atoms into energy, so that there would be no exhaust gases, no material residue or waste of any kind, but complete transformation of matter into energy, calculation shows that the yield from the one pound of gasoline would be 11,300,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

There can be no more compact storage than this arrangement of atomic energy. If our power requirements were 1000 kilowatts per hour continuously, or 24,000 a day, our one pound of material would provide fuel sufficient for more than 1,200 years. Nor is it only gasoline that packs this tremendous load of energy. A pound of air, a pound of water, a pound of sand, everything, contains the same. If we find a way to release and control only a small percentage of this resource, all present practices of power production will immediately become obsolete. Each household, each individual, each machine, will have an inexhaustible source of energy always at hand, and central generating plants and transmission lines will be rendered superfluous.

Having introduced the highly futuristic subject of atomic energy, I must add the caution of certain eminent authorities. There are those today who say that this dream is completely wild, who point out that more energy is required to smash atoms than is released from the relatively few that get smashed, and that therefore hope of atomic energy as an economic source of power is futile never to be attained.

Can a scientist afford to use the word "never" in a serious sense? I doubt it. Remembering what happened to the forecasts of Newcomb, Kelvin, and Edison in the cases cited, and to other pessimistic prognostications of learned experts of earlier generations, seeing how adaptable is nature, and marking what the ingenious techniques of man have accomplished within her iron law, I object to the recognition of any "never, never land" of science.

As George R. Harrison has said, "Just because a man is an authority on the universe is no reason why he should speak with authority on eternity."

There was a time, not many decades ago, when the transmutation of metals was listed as one of "the seven follies of science." Today it is a commonplace. There is hardly an element that has not been transformed by the modern alchemist's art into something else. Our problem of the release of atomic energy is related directly to the practice of transmutation, and so it seems rational to say that whatever increases the yield of transmutations increases the probability of attaining successful release of atomic energy. Since 1932 the technique of transmutation has multiplied its efficiency by a factor of at least a million. There is still a long road to travel—but surely we are on our way.

It is quite possible, of course, that the rocket motor may be empowered successfully by some other form of fuel before the release of atomic energy on a commercial scale is attained. Or it may be that some other means of navigating space will be hit upon before the rocket is perfected.

The important rule to remember is that science predominately is positive, progressive, affirmative—and that a negative attitude has been so often discredited in the history of its various tecniques that negativism is no longer to be taken seriously. The conquest of matter, the conquest of space, the conquest of aging, even the conquest of death—who woud dare write "never" to a one of these dreams? The least difficult may require the efforts of generations of experimenters yet unborn, but nature must yield if man perseveres.

(End)

SAMURAI SWORDS WORKS OF ART; SECRETS OF OLD FORGERS TOLD

Fascinating Grain Effects of Blades Created By Master Swordsmiths Made Them Famous

By S. K.

I

The samurai sword or katana occupies an important place in the history of the Japanese people. It figures prominently in story and song.

In feudal days, when the samurai class was created the katana became its symbol. A samurai valued it next to life: it was at once his friend and an admonitor. When a samurai made a promise and wanted to emphasize his seriousness, he struck the longer blade with the shorter. This custom is to be witnessed on the stage when an historic play is performed.

Viewed from its workmanship, the Japanese sword is a wonder and admiration. Modern science is utterly powerless in an attempt to produce the like of a celebrated blade of old, a piece of steel shaped out and tempered with fire and water on one hand, and consummate skill and religious zeal and deep concentration on the part of its author.

In tracing the origin of the Japanese sword, it is interesting to note that the katana, as we now understand the term, is one of the few things Japanese that have not been borrowed from China. Long practice taught early sword-makers of Japan the tempering and welding of steel for sharpness and embellishment, and this was presumably further improved by the technique brought by Korean swordsmiths, for, as already mentioned, the Koreans were more advanced in the art of sword-making than the Chinese in those early days, probably having learned the art from the Turks, who in their turn learned it from Egypt.

In the golden days of the art, craftsmen practically prepared their steel. They took up pig-iron and hammered it out according to processes kept secret by the respective schools, till, after long and tedious labor, metal in its desired condition was obtained. This handling of iron almost from start to finish naturally contributed to the imparting of the personality of the workers to their blades. Such an elaborate mode of manufacture inevitably heightened the cost, and the times had changed. In the decadent period, iron imported from China and Europe, which was less expensive than the native metal, was also used. Iron from the West was in the shape of the Japanese gourd and was known among the craftsmen as "hyotan hagane" (gourd steel). Its usual name is "Namban-tetsu" (European iron).

Blades Were Straight

It is interesting to trace the evolution in the form of the katana according to the change in the mode of warfare. Originally our swords were straight like their prototype, the "tsurugi," a double-edged sword, probably because in the remote past thrusting was the principal way of attack. Coming down to the troublous times of the Gempei rival clans, swords came to have a slight curve, and longer ones became fashionable, their length often exceeding three feet measured from guard to point. In those days the prevailing mode of fighting was a single combat on horseback, and long swords were found advantageous

The Mongol invasion in the 13th century was instrumental in giving a new turn in the matter of the length of katana. The invading army attacked our cavalry on foot and with spears. With their longest swords our fighters could not reach the enemies, and this bitter experience taught them the superiority of infantry to cavalry. In infantry warfare more freedom of action is allowed to a fighting man in repelling a hostile thrust and striking a blow at the opponent. To meet the requirement, shorter swords came into favor, and to give force in dealing a blow a wider blade became prevalent. Works of the famed Masamune show a clever adaptation to the new condition. The introduction of firearms in battle further emphasized the advantage of short blades, as their use was confined to fighting at close quarters.

Once upon a time it was customary with fighting men to wear three swords, and this custom was revived in the times of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi. Warriors went to war thus triply armed; the smallest of the three, not less than one foot long, came handy when wrestling with the enemy. The blade was plunged in at some vulnerable spot in the armor and the combatant was overcome. The name of "yoroidoshi" (armor-piercer) given to it is illustrative of this fact.

The handle into which the tang of a sword is inserted is called "tsuka" (hilt). This is the most ornamental section of a sword. It contains a "tsuba" (guard), two "menuki" (ornamental pieces of metal often of high artistic workmanship), and shark skin, covering the whole length. The shark skin has its thorny projections rounded by filing and a beautiful effect is obtained. Round the skin-covered handle is wound in artistic arrangement a long piece of silk string. Tsuba are of various shapes and designs, the metals used being chiefly iron, though guards made of copper and brass are occasionally, and of gold and silver rarely, met with. Next to the guard is mounted a "fuchi," a piece of engraved metal, and the hilt is topped with a "kashira," executed in the same design to match the fuchi.

Used As Ornaments

These decorative accessories of a sword lent themselves to highly artistic execution, which efforts have resulted in the remarkable progress Old Japan made in the art of metal chasing. The long reign of peace in the Tokugawa period, which induced people to wear their swords more for ornament than for use, was no doubt favorable for that progress.

Needless to say, the crowning glory of a katana is its blade. Japanese blades are no less celebrated for the fascinating grain effect clearly visible on their surface than for their trenchant edge. These grains, or "hada moyo" (skin pattern), as they are called in Japanese, consist of dots, lines, clouds, and mist, and they are a potent factor of a mysterious ensemble with which a noble blade strikes a beholder. To these various constituents of a pattern, fancy names, such as "nie", "nioi", "sharyu", "kinsuji", "nie", zuma", "chikei", and "utsuri" are given.

The process by which the beautiful grain effect is obtained is an elaborate one. First, pieces of Japanese steel are welded by firing and hammering, sometimes continued for weeks and months, so as to eliminate their base ingredients. When a crude blade is shaped, final tempering is done, in which care is taken to secure the right temperature in heating in the charcoal fire and in cooling in lukewarm water. If the right temperature ih happily hit, the tempering affects separately the different portions of the blade having different hardness, and results in the appearance of a splendid grain so much admired by the lover of Japanese steel blades. A nie (boiling) is an islet formed by the hardest steel. When tiny nie appear in a group, it is called a "nioi" (fragrance), and when they are strung together, the chain is called a "sharyu" (sand stream).

Grinding and sharpening of swords form a highly developed independent branch of swordcraft. In the hands of a skilful grinder, like those of an able printer of Japanese color prints, products of a master artist are so handled as to set them off to the greatest advantage, both in sharpness and grain effect. They use as many as ten whetstones of different fineness and proceed from coarse to fine with subtle graduation.

There is a trick in sword polishing known as "tsukeyakiba," which is made use of for giving a sham grain effect to a commonplace blade so as to trip up the unwary. A sword blade is covered with pieces of paper securely pasted on to it. They are so scissored as to give a desired pattern to the blade. The unpapered portions are sprinkled with polishing powder and then carefully scored. A fine effect like that proceeding from texture is thereby produced, and a green collector's eyes are deceived. These borrowed plumes, however, are not to last long having been added from without and not grown from within. The bubble will soon burst and the eye of a tyro is opened.

(To Be Concluded)